The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,062.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

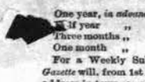
For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th Sept. 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave Tuticorin 4
,, Ratnagherry	27	,, Colombo 6
,, Vingorla	27	,, Galle 6
,, Carwar	28	,, Negapatam 9
,, Mangalore	30	,, Madras 11
,, Cannanore	30	,, Coconada 13
,, Tellicherry	30	,, Vizagapatam 14
	Oct.	
,, Calicut	1	,, Bimlipatam 14
,, Beypore	1	,, Gopaulpore 15
,, Cochin	2	,, False Point 16
,, Alleppy	3	Arrive CALCUTTA 17

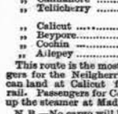
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busoura, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every month to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, SUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMEREAH, and BUSSORAH.

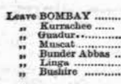
The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1871, at noon.

Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH 20
,, Kurrachee	10	,, Fao 20
,, Guadur	7	,, Bushire 24
,, Muscat	9	,, Linga 24
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Bunder Abbas 25
,, Linga	3	,, Muscat 27
,, Bushire	15	,, Guadur 29
		Nov.
,, Fao	17	,, Kurrachee 1
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY 4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

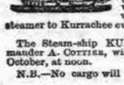
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottis, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)



The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

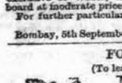
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about 5th proximo.)



MESSRS. GRAY, DAWES & Co's new and powerful Steamer BAGHDAD, 1,280 gross registered tons, Joseph Templetton, R. N. R., Commander.

This Vessel has exceptionally good accommodation for forty-first, and fifteen second, class Passengers. A Stewardess is carried, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class, to Liverpool	£50,
2nd Class, ditto	£30,
1st Class, to Suez	£30,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Wines
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	Including
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	Without Food.
Marseilles, from shipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.
INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of the two first trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertize for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

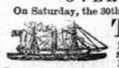
Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 30th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,215 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, 650 ,, ,, 350
Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,481 tons, and 250 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. EUXINE, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st September 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENTS:
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Camatteepoora.

On MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor,

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Land or ground with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses, bungalows, godowns, pygs, walk sheds and premises respectively standing, lying and being thereon, situate on the west side of the Camatteepoora back road in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by measurement nineteen thousand two square bundgas and forty-four square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 465, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the said Camatteepoora back road, on or towards the west by the new road from Juggonath Sunkersett's garden to Bellasis Junction Road, on or towards the north by ground formerly belonged to Boman Jeewa, and which now belongs to the Estate of the late Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, and on or towards the south by the public drain between the premises hereinbefore described and the several properties of Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Dewjee Doobjee, Mahadeo Bheroo, Jadaw Bhicajee, and Pestonjee Bhicajee Dantra.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, brass and Porce ainware, a splendid Rosewood Harmonium by Alphonse Rodolphe, a full toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer, a first-class English-built cocable by Holmes, a pair of Fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage horses, choice Plants, &c., at No 71, Maabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow occupied by Charles Herring, Esq., No. 71, Malabar Hill, the whole of the Household Furniture, the same comprising rich Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Service, best Tablecloths, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4, Hot Water Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitcher, Bread Basket, Sugar Pot, a set of Spoons and Forks, a Mahogany nine sustaining handsome Dessert Knives and Forks with mother of pearl handles, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c. handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as sets of Cane Seat Table in nine pieces, Sideboard, Lamb Wafer Screen, English Oakwood Dining-room Chairs, richly Carved Circular, Pier and Card Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, Rocpers, a full-toned Mahogany Square Piano by Schiedmayer, a first-rate Harmonium, Plated and Bronze Stove, four and single light lamps, a Mahogany Bagatelle Table, Four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, choice Plants, few lots of valuable Books, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD.

One English-built Sociable by Holmes, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Horses and a set of English Plated mounted Harness.

One English-built strong Dog-cart.

One handsome strong Brown Horse.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 25th September 1871. BENNETT & Co.

ROWLAND AND Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, EAST STREET, POONA, AND 24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

G. NICOLL & Co., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria street Lamps to Rs. 7-

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
THOMPSON'S Muster, per thousand	18 0	20 0
DUMPY Muster ,, ,,	17 0	19 0
DAWSON'S Muster, ,, ,,	14 0	16 0

Fresh supplies, pronounced by Smokers to be of "very superior quality," on sale.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MCCABE'S WATCHES. CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free,

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co., UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS, 73, 75 AND 81, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON. Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS. AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS. CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co., THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & Co., INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & Co., CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., *Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;*

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS, ECCLESIASTICAL FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

52, Old Broad Street, London.

97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, just as of their being continued to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. LAZARUS & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay public to share the unqualified advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. LAZARUS, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior hou-eholds of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many points to be urged, which the latter as compared with a first class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and management, C. L. & Co. would be on all these points to discuss defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always strange as proportion, and which, if not guarded against, in very few exceptions, i. an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculate to resist the various effects of climate or extreme heat or extreme cold. To prevent this C. L. & Co would refer to their recently issued illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, in the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specially essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the first following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz :—

Good Work with well-substantiated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their esteemed attention :—

1. The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs it should be mentioned, represent an original style, which, it is hoped, may have been adapted with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working out this end, reference has been had to the habits and modes of life, as to internal arrangements and size of the various rooms in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for the interiors of the residences of the wealthy, being combined with which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necess ary to detail; but it may be observed that while drawn from designs prepared with due regard to the requirements of Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and that this principle has been steadily kept in view, indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked influence in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is consto, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the previous remarks, C. L. & Co.'s leading regard has been at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, it is hoped, C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2. C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and well established firm. Regard, consequently, is had also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can conditionally state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an a rangement as will admit of a Ball being struck by a cue to attain the highest speed, without its jumping. This, it need scarc ly be said, depends entirely up n the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably to the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure this with speed, that is to say the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which although they have successfully attained, at the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quit as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee on the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the continued use of the Table under desertion, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contribute, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and as already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the notice of India, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announ cing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiard, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a full variety of amusements contained on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, having a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks and Every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS, THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER, WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of fitting level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener," with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Directions for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.

Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, ice-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & Co., Calcutta,
Wholesale and Retail Agents for India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Rappin, will leave Bombay, for the undernamed Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on FRIDAY evening for Bombay :—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunvell	Vingoula
Ratnaghery	Goa Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJI VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or Furtado's Library, Cavel Street.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE splendid new Steamer EUXINE, 1,266 Tons, Captain Robert Chapman, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will sail about the 9th proximo.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez	£30 } Exclusive of Wines.
Ditto to Liverpool	£50 }
2nd Class to ditto	£30 }

For particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL,

(LATE JERUSALEM HOTEL)

ESPLANADE, CORNER OF RAMPART ROW AND FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

THE above HOTEL has extensive accommodation for both RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS. It is pleasantly situated, being within a circle containing the principle Government and other Offices, and facing the sea. Its BED, BATH, and SITTING ROOMS are replete with every modern requisite, and are airy and commodious.

The Establishment being entirely European, every attention and comfort is secured to Travellers, Residents, and Visitors.

R. BROWN, Proprietor.

N.B.—There are public BILLIARD and LUNCHEON SALOONS attached to the Hotel.

NOTICE.—I, the Undersigned, do hereby give NOTICE unto the Public, that GAINOO GOPALJEE BHALERYRAO has, by an Instrument of Mortgage, dated the 14th day of June 187 , written in the Goojrathee language and character, for the consideration therein mentioned, mortgage his freehold messuage, situate at Nowrojee Hill, 2nd Row, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49, and has passed to me a promissory note in the Marathi language and character, dated 4th day of August 1870, for a sum of Rs. 500. The said Instrument of mortgage, and the said Promissory Note, have been stolen and mislaid from my house along with the other documents. Therefore all persons, including the said Gainoo Gopall Bhalerynao are hereby warned not to deal with the mortgaged premises and with the documents hereinbefore mentioned in any way, however. I, the said Gainoo Gopall Bhalerynao is further warned not to pay the money due to me at the foot of the said mortgage Instrument and the Promissory Note to any person whomsoever but to me. Any person who will purchase the said documents from me, at my residence, on the Nowrojee Hill, 2nd Row, No. 49, or to any Police authority, or giving such information as to lead me to find out the same, will be handsomely rewarded on receipt of the documents.—Dated this 14th day of September 1871.

BHEWA TANNAJEE NACKWA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MOROBA BALLAJEE and CRUSTNAJEE SUCCARAM, Executors of the late Wishwanath Atmaram, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL to MEMON JOOSUB RAHIMTOOLA and OOMAR HAMTOOLA, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, of which the said late Wishwanath Atmaram was Possessed in and to No. 12, situate at Khudack or Dun Tad Street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-District of Mandvi, which ground contains by admeasurement 433 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by Don Tad Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the Chinch Bunder 1st Public Road, and on the south by the property of Miya Mahomed Ali, or persons claiming to have any interest therein, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise in the nature of a lease, gift, or otherwise, are required to furnish particulars of such claim to the Undersigned, at their Office, in Ramgart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the purchase will be completed, and any person having any claim thereto shall not have furnished particulars thereof will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 26th day of September 1871.

MANISTY and FLETCHER, Solicitors for the Purchaser.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

SILVER Wares, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—POONA AND SIML

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Bank of Bombay (1st Issue), Great Eastern, and Oriental Spinning shares at higher rates. Land and Press shares closed weak. 5 per cent. Government Paper dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value in sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420 nl.
40,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	643½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	180
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	93
10,000	250	all	12 20/-	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,545
8,000	150	all		Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	144
150	2,000	Nil.		Mazagon Land	933
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil.	Port Canning	355

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	10 9 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	19 6 3 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,215
200	2,000	1,150	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	430
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2, 00	all	250do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	60 do.	Do New	550
500	1,8 0	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,100
200	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co.	3,200
150	8,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	8,900
200	2,0 0	1,800	30 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	900
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co.	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	1 0 pc	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
2,000	500	350	25 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
12	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
250	2,0 0	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Vinayeklji Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500	...		Canara Company	800

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,575 nl
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,255
5 0	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,700
100	5,5 0	all	...	Bombay	2,800 nl.
900	1,000	all	250	Bombay United	1,150
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	305x-d
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,250
750	2,500	all	75 p.c	Great Eastern	2,425
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,140
900	1,0 0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,150
800	2,500	all	150	Oriental	2,700
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.a	Royal	2,350 nl.

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics Fl'd'gs Co.
500	2,000	300	21 pa.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company
2,000	500	all	10 pa.	Treacher & Co
3,000	250	all	6 pa.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	5'0	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	20			East India Bank
.....	20 0	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 10 15/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-12
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	224
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	59 nl
Gold Leaf	16-13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-15
Australian Gold	16-14-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	104
Four per cent	100½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	95½

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 23rd Sept., compared with the statement issued on 16th September :—

LIABILITIES.	16th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares @ Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ,,	10,00,000	
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	60,00,000	60,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,00,000	5,00,000
Do. do. do. at Branches.	204,97,101	216,05,633
Other Deposits	30,69,851	31,38,908
Post Bills	104,84,7 0	138,81,051
Cash Credits, undrawn	34,745	33,745
	4,98,376	4,92,514
	Rs. 460,83,773	456,51,851
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	76,66,791	65,66,347
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	81,51,510	94,12,599
Loans, on Security of do do.	13,28,854	10,66,895
Current Accounts overdrawn	17,657	21,930
Bills Discounted	104,61,864	98,63,513
Stamps	6,086	6,040
Dead Stock Rs. 4,96,000		
Amount appl'ed in reduction ,, 55,000	4,35,0 2	4,35,002
Bullion	12,12,526	15,54,156
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,15,393	1,20,460
Cash and Currency Notes	151,88,089	166,04,939
	Rs. 460,83,773	45 ,51,851

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Drew, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Mhow.

Ellis, Ensign, Madras 89th Regiment, from leave, from Poona.

Chamberlin, Captain, 2-24th Regiment, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

Carter, Ensign, 25th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Gunn, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on leave, to Poona.

Carter, Ensign, 25th Regiment M. N. I., on leave, to Jubbulpore.

Moyle, Lieutenant-Colonel, general duty, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th September 1871.

With reference to G O C C dated the 14th inst, Lt J J Congdon, A Bat 16th Brig, is added to the list of officers to proceed to Shoeburyness, named in G O C C 23rd Aug 1871, p 422.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned medical officers having been removed to the bns. of their regt specified :

19th Foot—Asst Surg D Macpherson, 1st Bn.
19th Foot—Asst Surg G Atkinson, M B, 2nd Bn.
Asst Surg Atkinson, M B, is ordered to join his bn.
Asst Surg Macpherson, who is now on sick leave, will join his bn. on its arrival in England.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostance on the 4th inst :—

Lt J V V Baker, E Bat 23rd Brig. R A.
Gunner D Hemborough, E Bat 23rd Brig. R A.
Ens G D C Gastrell, 2nd Bn, 25th Foot.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, the undermentioned Student Apprentices at the Medical College, who are reported to have persistently neglected their duties, are dismissed the service, with effect from the date of their dismissal from the Medl Col, Calcutta :—

O Jackson	R H Cann
C A France	G Ives
J Nicholas	

The following order is, with the sanction of Government confirmed as a special and temporary measure :—

5th Lancers.—Regtl Order, dated the 3rd May last, appointing Capt L M Carmichael to officiate as Ridgmr, vice Lt R Chambers, proceeded on sick leave.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 31st Aug, making the following medical arrangements :—

Asst Surg H Whitwell, temporarily attached to the 33rd N I, at Allahabad, to proceed to Chunar and officiate as Gar Surg, relieving Asst Surg E R Johnson.

Asst Surg E R Johnson, on being relieved, to proceed to Allahabad, and resume medical charge of the 33rd N I.

Presidency District Order, dated the 31st Aug, making following medical arrangements :—

Asst Surg R T Lyons to assume temporary medical charge of the 13th N I, relieving Asst Surg J Reid, and to afford medical aid to the Staff and Departments at Fort William, in addition to his other duties.

Asst Surg J Reid to officiate as Gar Asst Surg, Fort William, during the absence, on sick leave, of Asst Surg D O'C Raye, M D.

Murree Station Order, dated the 22nd Aug, appointing Asst Surg A Skeen, M B, in civil medical charge of Murree, to the medical charge of the detachment of native troops at that station, with effect from the 1st idem, in addition to his other duties.

Umballa Station Order, dated the 27th Aug, directing all reports of the station to be made to Maj and Local Lt Col C McC Cotton, 20th Hus, vice Bt Col W Payn, C B, 72nd Foot, proceeded on inspection duty.

2nd Bn 60th Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 1st Aug, appointing Capt W N Manners to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, as a temporary measure.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th September 1871.

With the approval of the Govt of India, the services of Capt C E Bates, S C, Brig Maj Meean Meer, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, for special duty.

Capt. Bates will proceed at once, at the public expense, to Bhangulpore, and await instructions from the Bengal Govt.—13th Sept 1871.

Capt G L K Hewett, S C, appointed a Brig Msj on the Estab in G G O No 741 of 25th Aug 1871, is posted to Ferozepore.

The leave to Calcutta, for one month on private affairs, granted to Col C Douglas, 19th Brig R A in G O C C dated 7th July last, p 333, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostance on the 4th instant :—

Lt E P Leach, R E.
Lt H T H Repton, R A.
Lt H N Jervois, C Bat 16th Brig. R A.
Asst Surg H C Guinness, A Bat 19th Brig R A.
Asst Apothy G Nesbitt, A Bat 19th Brig R A.
Staff Asst Surg A W Bate, M D, 1st Bn 6th Foot.
Private D P O'Leary, 1st Bn 6th Foot.
Private H McGraw, 1st Bn 11th Foot.
Private P Byrne, 1st Bn 11th Foot.
Private G Gregg, 56th Foot.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Thomason College at Roorkee, on the 1st Oct 1871, with permission to study therein till 1st May 1872 :—

Capt C H Foster, 18th N I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R H A—2nd Capt F J G Hill, C Bat A Brig, from the 16th to the 17th Aug, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

2nd Cap and Adjt W H Caine, D Brig, to England, for six months, from the 1st Oct 1871, on private affairs.

2nd Capt A H Davidson, D Bat D Brig to Mussoorie, from the 20th Sept to the 14th Oct, on private affairs

Lt B F Domville, C Bat A Brig, to remain at Ceylon, from the 13th Sept to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

11th Hussars—Surg Maj G Pain, to remain in Cashmere, on medical certificate, from the 11th Oct to the 1st Nov., in extension.

Asst Surg C M Cuffe, from the 14th to the 17th Aug, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

R A—Lt A Radford, F Bat 19th Brig, to Bombay, from the 19th Aug to the 18th Sept, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot—Lt A P B S Dunbar, to Simla and Bombay, from date of leaving station, and thence to England, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Cavalry—Cap E C B Rawlinson, attached to the 7th Ben Cav, to remain in Calcutta, on medical certificate, from the 15th Aug to the 15th Nov, in extension of the leave granted by G O C C 20th Jan last, p 43.

[This cancels the leave granted at page 470.]

Staff Corps—Major T N Baker, Brig Maj, Meerut, to Mussoorie, from the 4th Sept to the 1st Nov, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Lt R H A Quinet, attached to the 4th N I, to Simla, on private affairs, from the 27th Sept 1870 to the 18th Jan 1871, in extension of privilege leave

Late 35th N I—Capt J M Stewart, offg. 2nd in Comd 21st N I, to Mussoorie, on urgent private affairs, from the 1st Oct to the 30th Nov, under the rules of 1868.

[This cancels the leave granted by G O C C dated the 2nd inst, p 444.]

Indian Medical Service—Surg J C Morice, 16th Ben Cav, to remain in Cashmere and Murree, from the 16th to the 31st Oct, on private affairs, in extension.

Medical Establishment—Surg. L H Lees, M D, to Simla, on medical certificate, from the 6th May to the 5th Nov, under the rules of 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 2 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The ship Valkyrien, Edom, to Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship St. Bernard, to Rangoon, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.		
22	Belvedere	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Nelson, 5 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Cartago Nova (s), 16 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Bagdad (s), 12 packages hardware, T Adumjee ; 14 cases cochineal, D Rutnagur & Co ; 50 bottles quicksilver, P B Morarjee.
Valkyrien, 100 casks Portland cement, W Nicol & Co.
Ada (s), 100 cases kerosine oil, S Rujubally.
Glenduror, 211 boxes gunpowder, Blackwell & Co.
From Reddish, per wreck s.s Broadlabat.
Teazer, 9 cases geneva, 72 cases sherry, 4 cases still hock, and 36 casks porter, J Nowrojee.
Hamody, 6 cases moselle, J Nowrojee.
Faiz Rabanee, 342 boxes kerosine oil, M A T Ally.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 52 cases brandy, J Rustomjee Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Callirrhoe, 175 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co ; 235 bundles linseed, J Damjee ; 150 bales cotton, K Bhowan & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co ; 85 bales cotton, J Dayabhoy.
Pericles, 109 bales cotton, K Bhowan & Co.
Canute, 100 bales cotton, H Jeena ; 12 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co ; 65 bales cotton, B Salagram ; 1 bale cotton, Merwanjee & Co.
Tanjore (s), 50 bales wool, P Gopalljee ; 20 bales wool, R Mahomed ; 40 bales cotton, P Tejee ; 70 bales wool, H G Hansa ; 50 bales cotton, J Yurria ; 50 bales wool, R Punchian ; 35 bales wool, F M Dama ; 50 bales wool, M Jetta.
Persia (s) 200 packages wet dates, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
Bagdad (s), 22 bales cotton, M Lladhur ; 11 bales wool and 70 bales cotton, C Cullianjee ; 56 bales cotton, M Tokeesee ; 77 b les cotton, N Khuttow ; 25 bales cotton, V Nuthoo ; 54 bales cotton, D Buttonsey ; 1,800 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co ; 210 cwts horns, F M Dama.
Euxine (s), 490 bales cotton, Ralli Bro hers ; 56 bales cotton, L Narronjee ; 58 bales cotton, S Budrinath ; 17 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy ; 52 bales cotton, D Cursondass.

FOR LONDON.

Ada (s), 4 bales hides, M Dhurrumsey.
Tanjore (s), 108 pieces E teeth, B Vullybhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 100 bales cotton, D Samjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Ada (s), 600 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co ; 225 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.
Persia (s), 31 bales cotton, T Nandass.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore (s), 52 bales cotton, J Umasunker.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s), 16 chests M opium, D G Hoosun & Co ; 20 chests M opium, R Eduljee ; 50 chests M opium, J Peerbhoy ; 29 chests M opium, H A Esmail ; 21 chests M opium, N Jorawarmull ; 15 chests M opium, B Khimjee & Co ; 12 chests M opium, S E Sassoon ; 111 chests M opium, D Sassoon & Co ; 78 chests M opium, E D Sassoon ; 12 chests M opium, H E Ellias ; 16½ chests M opium, 1 bale cotton, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co ; 12 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co ; 17 chests M opium, S and D B Futtakia ; 47½ chests M opium, C Ebrain ; 10 chests M opium, F Anjbhoy ; 10 bales waste cotton, C Jamsetjee ; 25 chests M opium, N Kesowjee & Co ; 36 bundles sharkins, L Dewjee ; 5 chests M opium, N Ganesdass ; 29 chests M opium, J Nassurlall ; 10 chests M opium, H E H Habib ; 10 chests M opium, R Eduljee ; 22 chests M opium, G Seonghance ; 4 chests M opium, G Chajooram ; 19 chests M opium, H J M A Khaluk ; 15 chests M opium, R Ramgopal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Avoca (s), 19 chests M opium, D D Ghandy & Co ; 7 chests M opium, T sewas ; 25 chests M opium, J Peerbhoy ; 18 chests M opium, G Sobhagmull ; 32 chests M opium, R Eduljee ; 18 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co ; 12 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw ; 48 chests M opium, R Eduljee.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N. ; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 23rd September.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·764 in.
Temperature of the Air	77·4 ,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	75·2 ,,
Dew Point	74·4 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·905 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky clouded =8..	8·0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	80·7 ,,
Minimum do. do.	75·3 ,,
General direction of wind, SSE, SE, SSW, NW, W, NW, SSE.	
Movement in 24 hours	189
	In. Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	0 50
Registered between 1st January and 19th Sept. 1871	36 65
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 24th Sept...	37 15

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 5 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Tables shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M. :—

Saturday	...September	... 30	Saturday	... November	... 18
Do	... October	... 7	Do	... do	... 25
Do	... do	... 14	Do	... December	... 2
Do	... do	... 21	Do	... do	... 9
Do	... do	... 28	Do	... do	... 16
Do	...November	... 4	Do	... do	... 23
Do	... do	... 11	Do	... do	... 30

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

A CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY,

Will be given in the TOWN HALL on

THURSDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER 1871,

At 9 o'clock P.M., precisely.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Over'ure, "La Dame Blanche" ..... Boïeldieu.
2. Chorus, "Oh! who will o'er the Downs" ..... R. L. Pearsall.
3. Baritone Solo, "Where is another, sweet as my Sweet" ..... Sullivan.
4. Double Quartett, "Summer Song" ..... Mundelsohn.
5. Messe Solennelle ..... J. Schmuck.

(Kyrie, Gloria, Sui S-illa, Qaonian, Cum Sancto Spiritu, with Orchestral accompaniment.)

PART II.

1. Overture, "Tancredi" ..... Rossini.
2. Quartett, "The Two Roses" ..... Werner.
3. Violin Solo, "Souvenir de Norma" .....
4. Baritone Solo, "The Storm" ..... Hullah.
5. Chorus, "Turkish Drinki g Song" ..... Mundelsohn.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5 each ; Side Seats, Rs. 3.

Tickets may be had of MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and MESSRS. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Elphinstone Circle. A Rough Sketch of the Reserved Seats may be seen at either of the above Addresses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DE SOUZA—September 23rd, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. Geminiano de Souza, Jr., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUNTER—STAINBURN—September 25th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, M.A., W. G. Hunter, M.D., Principal, Grant Medical College, to Mary Louisa, second daughter of Joseph Stainburn, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOODRIDGE—September 22nd, at Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of F. Talbot Goodridge, Esq., 13th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

IVES—September 18th, at Muttra, the wife of Mr. H. T. Ives, Patrol of Her Majesty's Inland Customs, of a son.

KIRKPATRICK—September 7th, at Delhi, the wife of Mr. C. S. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Professor, Government College, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—JOHNSON—At Chetterpoor, in the Ganjam District, by the W. B. Ottley, Chaplain of Berhampoor, Mr. Robert Fox Taylor, of the Madras Police, to Miss Lousia Priscilla Johnson, eldest daughter of Mr. E. K. Johnson, Head Clerk in the Ganjam Collector's Office.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—September 11th, at Madoora Tea Estate, Cachar, of remittent fever, John Anderson, Esq., Manager.

SHARP—September 21st, at Cuddalore, Amy Charlotte, the beloved wife of F. R. H. Sharp, Esq., Madras Civil Service, aged 25 years and 5 days.

WONNACOTT—September 13th, at Nusseerabad, in her 26th year, Emily Louisa, the beloved wife of Schoomaster William Wonnacott, 1-8th The King's Regiment.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1871.

THE letters and papers received by the mail enable us to unravel some threads of recent French history which the telegrams had twisted into a somewhat puzzling knot. The National Assembly, after hesitating for some months to commit itself to the support of any definite political opinion, has ended by suddenly making a full confession of faith. As often happens with undecided people, it seems to have tried to atone for doing too little for a long time by doing too much all at once. In one resolution it has asserted its constituent power—that is, its power to frame a Constitution for the country, without making another appeal to the people—and has exercised that power by formally proclaiming again the existence of the French Republic, and appointing M. Thiers its president. M. Thiers seems to have frightened the Assembly into this sudden change of tactics by letting it see in the discussion on the National Guard question that it was utterly impossible for the majority of the Assembly to find any other ruler to put in his place for the time. Personally, he himself, being above all a constitutional minister, was favourable to the maintenance of what is called the "constitutional" force of France, though it is hard to see what room there can properly be for a National Guard in a country in which the whole male population between twenty and forty years of age is liable to service in the Regular Army. The sentiments of M. Thiers, therefore, were in accord with those of the Republicans, who have always found the National Guard a useful instrument in carrying out popular revolutions. For this very reason, of course, the Reactionary Right were anxious to destroy the force at once and for ever. M. Thiers, however, firmly held out, and when it seemed clear that the Right would carry the day he resorted once more to that expedient which he had never known previously to fail him, of offering to resign his office. The majority of the Assembly is said in their desperation to have attempted to find a successor to the man who thus set them at defiance. They tried first the Duc d'Aumale, who is too shrewd not to know that his time has not yet come, and then M Grévy, the President of the Assembly; but foiled in both instances, there was nothing left for them but to own that M. Thiers was still indispensable. They accordingly suffered an amendment proposed by General Ducrot to be carried, which practically leaves M. Thiers at liberty to dissolve the National Guard when and how he likes. Fortified by this triumph, when the discussion of the proposals for extending his powers came before the Assembly, M. Thiers found himself strong enough to insist that the question of his position in the State should be settled once for all. He seems to have coquetted with both the Monarchical and the Republican parties, till all the propositions before the Assembly agreed at least in this one point, that whatever else was sacrificed his authority must be preserved; and on the last day of the debate he took the Left by surprise by intimating that he would accept the propositions of the Right containing the declaration, so offensive to the Republicans, that the Assembly possessed constituent power, if a clause were introduced expressing the full confidence of the Assembly in himself. This amendment was made, and, in spite of the vehement protests of M. Gambetta and his friends, the new constitution was carried.

M. Thiers is now placed in a somewhat better position than Louis Napoleon ever held, as President of the Republic. He has a Council of Ministers, each of whom is responsible to the Assembly, and he himself also is nominally responsible for his acts: but he has this great advantage over the ordinary President or King who reigns but does not govern, that he is allowed the privilege of appearing in the Assembly himself to defend his conduct, a privilege which, considering the power that his commanding eloquence gives him over a sympathetic French audience, is in his case no mean advantage. It is not to be supposed, however, that the Republicans will be content to see this constitution remain undisturbed. General Faidherbe, the military right hand of M. Gambetta, has already sent in his resignation, on the ground that the Assembly exceeded its powers in dealing with the question of the dissolution of the National Guard; and there can be no doubt that the formal claim now set up by the Assembly, to the possession of constituent power will excite much discontent throughout the country. The cry of the Republicans is that no good can be done now with the present Assembly, and the object for which they will steadily work will be to render the conduct of Government impracticable, and so to force on another appeal to the country, which they believe would be responded to in a manner much more favourable to their own hopes than was possible in the time of panic which brought together the Assembly at Bordeaux.

Our Paris correspondent mentions that the Bonapartists are gathering in numbers at Paris and Versailles, and that their hopes seem to be everywhere reviving. One can easily understand why this should be so; for as matters at present stand the state of France is really not very different from that which preceded the 4th of September of last year, except that M. Thiers has taken the place of the Emperor Napoleon. The men of order who compose the Right of the Assembly are many of them either declared Bonapartists, or admirers of the monarchical principle who would rather submit to the Emperor Napoleon than to President Gambetta. All the men, with the exception of M. Thiers himself, who were in opposition during the latter days of the Empire, are in opposition still. The leaders of the revolution of the 4th of September have been generally discredited and repudiated by the Assembly, and all the old political ideas which found favour under the Empire are still the ruling force in the new Republic; while of revolutionary doctrines even in a modified form nothing is heard except in the words of abhorrence with which the majority speak of them. The old army, strange to say, seems to have lost none of its faith in the name of Napoleon; and if M. Thiers were to die to-morrow it would require very little change indeed to bring back the old régime. The only hope of the rescue of France from such a fate seems to lie in the energy and statesmanlike capacity which may be developed by M. Gambetta and his friends.

THE subscription list to the Paris Municipal Loan was closed yesterday in Bombay at one o'clock. Notwithstanding the holidays, which began on the day the list was opened and lasted till Saturday, the applications for debentures were more numerous than on the occasion of the bringing out of the State Loan of France. The total amount of capital subscribed is about 40 lacs, in 35,000 debentures, the number of persons who have applied being about 1,700. In Calcutta 8,000 debentures were taken in two days. Of course, it is probable that only a small proportion of the amount applied for will be allotted here.

WE are glad to see that the mutiny of Portuguese troops at Goa is not likely to be a very formidable affair. The troops and the authorities in that little State have occasional differences of opinion about matters of pay and one thing or another, and *émeutes* sometimes occur, without, however, as a rule doing much harm to any one. The telegram received yesterday by Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. is less alarming than that of Sunday evening. Three hundred troops (a goodly proportion of the whole strength of the army) have remained loyal; Panjim is barricaded; and it is now doubtful if there will even be any fighting. We hope to hear to-day that the mutineers have been appeased, that the quarrel has ended without bloodshed, and that everything is going on smoothly again.

IN the abstract of Proceedings of the Government of India's Sanitary Commissioner for June there is one passage deserving general notice. "The Commission," it is stated, "are desirous of calling attention to an important suggestion made by Assistant Surgeon Verchere, regarding the study of disease in India in relation to meteorology and geology. He says—"I feel convinced that medical meteorology is still an unknown science in India. Meteorology as at present studied is useless to medical men. The long range of readings tells us nothing. Man does not live in a

pathy with the family whom that calamity has bereaved. It scarcely needed the hint which we had casually thrown out in the morning, to induce the city to rest from its labours and be still. At a comparatively early hour on Thursday, evidences were apparent on all sides that a great gloom had fastened upon Calcutta, and men talked in subdued voices of the great sorrow which fell upon many as a personal loss. Business was entirely suspended, and all the public offices were closed. If anything could carry consolation to the one family which is at the present moment the object of profound commiseration, wherever the name of Chief Justice Norman is known, and the story of his cruel death has reached, it would surely be found in these unmistakable proofs of the affectionate respect in which his memory is held. It is not often that the very heart of Anglo-Indian society is moved, as it was stirred on Thursday in Calcutta, and we are confident that we merely give expression to the sentiment of every man among us, when we say that the feeling which on Thursday cast a gloom over Calcutta will gradually settle over the whole country.

THE EMPANELMENT OF A CORONER'S JURY.

With commendable alacrity, the Coroner, Mr. J. B. Roberts, on Thursday morning personally summoned a jury, and, accompanied by the members, viewed the body at an early hour before its removal from Messrs. Thacker, Spink, and Co.'s premises. The following are the names of the gentlemen composing the jury :—

G. Robb, foreman, J. B. Bowerman, T. Brooks, W. May, J. Lindley, A. Cumming, E. B. Ridge, F. Macalpine, R. T. Cooke, — Fellical, W. W. Kelly, W. H. Fitze.

An inquest was held on Friday at 11 o'clock.

THE FUNERAL.

The general feeling which we have succeeded in describing but faintly above was fully exhibited in the afternoon of Thursday, when an immense concourse of people, representing every section of the community, and numbering, as far as we could judge, not less than from four to five thousand, assembled at the Circular Road Cemetery, and round all the approaches leading to it from the house of the late Chief Justice, to offer the last tribute to his memory. From Residence, at which all the Judges of the High Court and the personal friends of the deceased had assembled, the funeral procession commenced to move at about 5-20 P.M. Justices Phear, Macpherson, Louis, Jackson, Bayley, Glover, Kemp, and Paul, were observed amongst the chief mourners, whose number was swelled by some of the most eminent members of the English and the Native Bar. The whole of Park Street, and a large portion of Circular Road, from St. James's Church to the central gate of the Cemetery, was blocked with carriages. A deputation from the Trades' Association proceeded on foot to the Cemetery.

The funeral services were conducted by the Venerable the Archdeacon Pratt, assisted by the Rev. M. Dyer and Dr. Jarbo. The coffin was carried by eight sailors. The main avenue of the Cemetery was so densely thronged that the line of the procession was slightly disturbed by the people who poured into it from both sides, as the coffin moved up from the gate to the tomb, which stands straight in front of it. Otherwise, no mishap of any description occurred. As the solemn services proceeded round the tomb, the responses were audible on all sides. After the ceremony had been completed, the Archdeacon advanced towards the tomb in a manner which conveyed to those who were in his immediate vicinity the impression that he contemplated an address. Nothing, however, was actually said; and the people who were nearest the Archdeacon believed that his words could not find utterance. If this be the case, no more eloquent tribute could perhaps be offered to the dead man than those unspoken words of a church dignitary who himself possesses the confidence and respect of the community.

We should add that the *whole* of the European portion of the police force were in attendance, either at the house of the late Chief Justice in Russell Street or on the roads, to prevent confusion, and at the gate of the burying-ground. The crowd of conveyances was so great, that people had to leave them and walk to the place of interment. The arrangements made by the Commissioner and the Deputy were excellent. Mr. Superintendent Percy had charge of the police party. There were also military men disposed along the line of the procession, semaphore fashion, to communicate with the Key Sergeant at the Fort when the cortège left Russell Street. Each man at intervals was provided with a flag, the waving of which was the signal for his neighbour, whose flag in turn conveyed the intelligence to the Fort that the procession was moving. It was when this continuous waving reached the Fort that the minute guns commenced to fire.

So large an attendance of all ranks of Europeans, invited and uninvited, has never been seen in Calcutta. The natives of all sects were apparently as anxious to show their respect for the deceased, and their detestation of the cowardly crime, as their English brethren.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

A valued correspondent, whose official position has given him unusual facilities for procuring the information he furnishes, says :—"A second assassin (also a Mussalman) had, at the same time that the Chief Justice was stabbed, stationed himself at the second entrance, on the north side of the Town Hall, so as to admit of no chance of his intended victim escaping. This fellow made himself scarce as soon as he saw that the fatal blow had been struck, and his services were no longer needed."

We understand that a telegram was despatched from the High Court on Wednesday to Simla, requesting that the Government of India would order an efficient guard for the protection of the persons of the Judges of the High Court when on duty.

A telegram was expected from Simla on Thursday, appointing a Chief Justice *pro. tem.* It is not certain when it may reach.

The prisoner, we hear, was taken to Dhurrumtollah Bazaar on Thursday morning for the purpose of finding out, if possible, the petition writer, who drew up the petition which was found near the prisoner, when he was overpowered. This document was picked up by Mr. Gasper, an officer of the Court. The contents of the petition, however, throw no light upon the assassin's intention, nor indeed affords any pretext for the commission of the deed. It simply recites that the petitioner, in returning from the North to Benares, deposited for safe custody at the latter place a sum of Rs. 600, which he had not been able to recover from the banker. He prayed therefore for the assistance of the Court. It is possible that this document was intended as a blind, or to give a false colouring to the deed.

The *Daily Examiner* of Friday says—

From enquiries made by our Reporter it has been ascertained that the prisoner has made a statement to the effect that he is a native of Constantinople and a beggar by profession. He had not long ago deposited, with a relative of his, one Mirza Kurrem or Mirza Keramat of Matteeabooj a sum of Rs. 500 according to some, and Rs. 1,500 according to others; on demanding which all knowledge of the transaction was denied. He says he then petitioned the Chief Justice twice, but without the desired effect; that on the morning in question he, for the third time, *salaamed the sahib*, and was indignantly repelled; and that he thereupon drew the knife and inflicted the wounds previously described. Last evening he informed the police that at the time of the occurrence his head was not right, but that he had been cooled down—that his name was Mirza Khurreef; that he was born in Roum—that is Constantinople—and that he is a beggar by profession. Against all this there is evidence that he is of a *pathan* and, was attached to the 8th Regiment, up-country, as a cameldriver; and he has been identified by a bayonet wound on his posteriors inflicted while attempting to escape from arrest after having picked a soldier's knapsack of only eight annas. According to some his name is Shaik Abdoolah, or as he now asserts is Abdoolah Khan, but there are others who say that his name is Dost Mahomed, they having known him by that name in the regiment. The police are unremitting in their endeavours to get more authentic information regarding the prisoner.

Since writing the above, 2 P.M., it has been stated that on the prisoner being taken to the Alipore Sepoy Lines last night for identification, he denied being a *pathan* and that an attempt at lynching him was made: but was baffled by the police officers in whose custody he was.

BOMBAY.

VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were sixty-three European vagrants in the work-house attached to the House of Correction.

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Broach on the 21st inst. The shock lasted for a second or two.

BORSUD.—Mr. Sheeputrao Mahadeo, Acting Mamlutdar of Borsud, has been appointed second-class subordinate magistrate in the Kaira district.

BROACH ASSOCIATION.—The Broach Association intends to present an address to Mr. M. C. Entee, full-power magistrate of Broach, who has recently been transferred to Khandeish.

PROBATIONARY MAMLUTDAR.—Mr. Ardaseer Jamsetjee, head clerk to the Revenue Commissioner, N.D., has been appointed probationary mamlutdar at Ahmode, in the Broach collectorate.

KAIRA.—The Collector of Kaira has obtained a month's leave to proceed to Bombay, and we understand that Mr. King, First Assistant Collector, will act for him during his absence.

THE FAIR AT BHADBHUT.—The *Gujerat Mitra* states that the gross earnings to the Poonjaree in the temple of Bhareswer, in the village of Bhadbhut, in Broach, have been estimated at about Rs. 3,500.

AN ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—A native convict, who had been undergoing a sentence of ten years' imprisonment, escaped the other day from the Kaira Jail, but was arrested in the village of Mahatur a few days afterwards.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, as a Hindoo woman was passing along the second Bhoywada road, one of the shutters of a window fell on her. She was much hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A VAGRANT.—E. Hannah, a European vagrant, was yesterday charged before Mr. Showell with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was sent to the work-house attached to the House of Correction.

DESERTION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Edward Gilbert and two other seamen of the merchant ship Ellen Bates were charged with deserting, and were each sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PENALTY OF A FALSE CHARGE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Ahmed Bux Alleo and another person were charged with committing an assault on one Inoos Goolam. The complainant having failed to prove the charge, he was fined Rs. 40.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, one Sucaram Mucoond was charged before Mr. Showell with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, three gold finger rings, of the value of Rs. 33, belonging to one Babajee Chinto.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday while a Hindoo named Jayram Mahadoo was engaged in excavating a drain for the purpose of laying down water pipes, he was severely injured by broken pipes and earth falling on him. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE LATE POLICE INSPECTOR OF BROACH.—Cowashaw Rustomjee, late Inspector of Police at Broach, who was convicted some time ago by Mr. M. C. Entee on charges of criminal misappropriation, &c., has presented to the Sessions Court at Surat an appeal, which comes on for hearing on Saturday next.

PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 272 prisoners in the House of Correction, Byculla, yesterday. Of these, 74 were under sentences from the High Court, 2 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 168 from the Magistrates of Police, and 28 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 145 were natives, and the remaining 127 were Europeans.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur, Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, who had been on three months' leave to Poona, returned to Bombay on Friday, and resumed charge of his office on Saturday. Mr. M. G. Ranade, who acted as Fourth Judge, reverts to his appointment as Assistant Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The other day a complaint was made to the police by a Parsee named Muncherjee Hormusjee, that while he was going along the Dhobie Talao Road, two native Christians and a Parsee, who was in disguise, stopped him, gagged his mouth with pieces of rags, and then robbed him of whatever he had. The police are making enquiries into the affair.

WE hear that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, at present on a visit to Poona, intends to inspect the Female Normal School to-day.—*Deccan Herald*, Sept. 25.

OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENT.—We beg to draw the attention of our readers to a very grand musical open air entertainment which will be given by the Glee Club of H. M.'s 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales') Regiment in the Ball Alley at Wanowrie, this evening. The whole affair is under the able management of School-master Treacy of the above corps, who will take a large share of the entertainment on himself.—*Ibid.*

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regt. N. I. at the Esplanade-band stand this evening :—

March	Les Oiseaux Legers ..... Riviere
Overture	Egmont ..... Beethoven
Quad.	Les Pompiers de France ..... Riviere
Sel. (Op.)	L'Elisir de Amore ..... Donizetti
Valse	Pretty Bird ..... Riviere
Galop	No Thoroughfare ..... Coote

WHIPPING PROPOSED AS A PUNISHMENT FOR INDECENCY.—We are informed that Mr. Borradaile, magistrate at Ahmedabad, has suggested that whipping should be added by Government to the punishments of fine and imprisonment awardable under section 31, Bombay Act VII of 1867, for wilful and indecent exposure of person. In Ahmedabad, he says, there are men who go about as stark naked as possible, and that one man has been twice imprisoned under clause 4 of the section, but has not altered his dress. On receipt of Mr. Borradaile's letter, forwarded to Government by the Commissioner temporarily in charge of the Northern Division of this Presidency, Government resolved that a copy of Mr. Borradaile's letter should be circulated to the Commissioners of Police, Northern and Southern Divisions, and Bombay, who should report whether any practice exists in their several charges which calls for the introduction of a more stringent law for the punishment of wilful and indecent exposure of the person. The district magistrates are likewise requested to submit with their reports the opinions of the more intelligent native magistrates on the point.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—26TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

377-71—Khunderao Morajee—Rango Narayen, K v Tukumjee Welljee and others—No appearance

421-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Thacker Khimjee H and others v Mohun Ahmed and others—Abraham

575-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bhauram Maddon G v Ram Narayen Bhanjee—No appearance

579-71—Dallas and Lynch—Joao Manoel deLima and another v Michael Romana widow and others—Brraington, Hore and Langley

587-71—J G Mody—Merwanjee Dunjeebhoy v Dorabjee Eduljee and others—No appearance

591-71—C Tyabjee—Cassum Cooverjee v Jamsetjee Perozshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass

597-71—Prentis, Craigie and Owen—John Sands senior and others v Hurryram Chuneeram and others—No appearance

615-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Hon Mungaldass Nathoobhoy v Robert Knight—No appearance

619-71—Leathes and Crawford—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia and another v Cursetjee Nusserwanjee—No appearance

625-71—J G Mody—Sunto kjee Sorabjee and another v Ali bin Abdoolla—No appearance

627-71—C Tyabjee—Goolam Mahomed C A v Morlidhur Odhowjee—No appearance

631-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Motiram Tricumdass v Girdhur Roopjee—No appearance

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

583-69—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Vizbhookundass Hurrybhoy v Crisnarao Wassoodew—Manisty and Fletcher

326-70—Leathes and Crawford—Pestonjee Furdoonjee and others v Cowasjee Nowrojee and others—Manisty and Fletcher

569-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Runchordass Toolseydass v Natha Jadowjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile

660-70—C Tyabjee—Mathoordass Sourjee v The Agra Bank, Limited—No appearance

456-70—C Tyabjee—Alla Kutchra, &c, v Mrs Mary Ann Thomas —Mr Payne

299-69—Manisty and Fletcher—Luckmidass Narrondass v Moorar Poonjs—Rimington, Hore, and Langley

194-70—Shamrao P Purshotum Shama Shenoy v Wassoodew Crustna Senoy—Jefferson & Payne

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Mr Lynch (for Pauper)—Nizamoodin bin Moordin Pattee and others v Rahimoodin bin Goolam Mohedeen C and others

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES

554-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Annie Pennell and another v George Phillips and others—No appearance.

590-71—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Nanabhoy Narrotumdass v Goverdhundass Narrotumdass—No appearance

596-71—In Person—Nurrotumdass Cooverdass v Meeya Shaik Essoob and others—No appearance

622-71—In Person—Abdool Hoosen Adumbhoy v Abdool Ali Fazulbhoy—No appearance

624-71—Prentis, Cragie and Owen—Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Patel v Gangjee Nurput—No appearance

628-71—In Person—Thacker Hurry Bhanjee and others v Bhanjee Joitha and another—No appearance

LONG CAUSES

653-70—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbai, widow, of Maneckjee, widow of Tyabjee, and Thacker and Chalk—Part heard

478-69—C Tyabjee—Shaik Mahomed bin M H v Memon Bullaz non Tharoo—Thacker and Chalk

THE RETIRING SECOND MAGISTRATE OF POLICE.

WE understand that Mr. Showell's long and faithful services are likely to be rewarded with a pension of Rs. 600 a month. He is entitled to that amount of pension under the old Uncovenanted Pension Rules, inasmuch as he has served the State nearly forty years in appointments rendering him eligible for pension. The late Commissioner of Police, Mr. Forjett, received a similar pension under the old rules, when he retired about seven years ago.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 25th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light air s, thermometer 75, barometer 30·03, rainfall 60 cents.

MANGALORE, 25th Sept., 10½ A.M.—Weather fair, therm ometer 79.

CANNANORE, 25th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind sout h-west, thermometer 75·5, barometer 30·150.

VINGORLA, 25th Sept., 12 NOON.—Weather clear, wind sout h-west, thermometer 81, rainfall 3 cents.

TUTICORIN, 25th Sept., 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind s outh-east, thermometer 89, barometer 29·807..

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

SEPTEMBER—OCTOBER.

Week Day.	Month Day.	HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	Month Day.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
		H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
Tu	26	10 55 m	5 7	29	3 21 m	5 4
W	27	10 0 a	4 4	30	4 11 a	4 3
		10 36 m	6 2		4 13 m	5 9
Th	28	10 52 a	5 2		4 10 a	5 4
		11 8 m	6 6	28	4 55 m	5 11
F	29	11 30 a	5 10		5 22 a	6 2
		11 39 m	6 7	29	5 32 m	6 9
S	30	0 5 m	6 2	30	6 3 a	6 9
		0 9 a	6 5		6 6 m	5 5
S	1	0 39 m	6 4	1	6 23 a	7 3
		0 0 a	5 11		6 41 m	5 5
M	2	1 14 m	6 1	2	6 54 a	6 11
		1 10 a	5 2		7 15 m	4 7
					7 3 a	6 6

Full, 28th, 10h. 34m. P.M.

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROPS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

THE Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has received the following reports from Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner :—

WEST BERAR.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, reports as follows under date Sheagaon, the 20th September—

The rain ceased shortly after the despatch of my last report, and during the week now ended, we have had unbroken fine weather. The crops are growing satisfactorily; the dry weather has been an assistance, but one good downpour of rain is still required to bring them to maturity. Considering the little rain we have had this season, it is surprising that the crops are so good as they are, and it shows how hardy both the cotton and jowaree plants are.

The following figures show the difference between this season's rainfall, and that of last year.

	Sheagaon.	Khangaon.
Up to 19th September 1870	23·29	2·57
Ditto 1871	10·98	8·95
Decrease.....	12·31	12 62

Although about two inches more rain would be sufficient to secure the present standing crops, a much larger supply is required for the autumn sowings and to fill the wells in the country, and I fear, unless we have it, there will be much distress towards the end of the season. On the other hand, very heavy rain at this time, or a month later, would be hurtful to the cotton prospects, so that the district is not likely this season to get all that could be desired for it.

The cotton farm is looking much better. The early sown cotton which was saved by irrigation is in full flower, and the lower goods are forming. The later cotton will also soon be in flower. The tobacco and rice crops are looking well, and are being carefully treated. The want of rain is unfortunate, for the experiments with sorgo, and the water in our wells is so limited, that we cannot give it much assistance.

WURDAH VALLEY.

Mr. G. I. Noble, Assistant Commissioner, reports under date Nagpore, 20th September, as follows—

The weather for the first few days of the past week was rainy and very seasonable, the latter end of the week being fine and very cool. The weather has now (20th) undergone a further change yesterday, being cloudy 18 cents of rain falling during the night. The weather at present promises to be showery. During the past week I went to Saonair. The crops on the road looked exceedingly well, some of the cotton fields being quite as fine as any I have seen in the Wurdah valley. The more forward cotton plants were flowering, and in several places the ulsee sowings had been commenced.

The cotton fields on the farm are on the whole looking well, in some low-lying portions of the fields the plants have rather a yellow appearance, the effects undoubtedly of too much moisture. The jowaree is looking very sickly, and one of the fields will in all probability have to be reploughed and some other grain sown. This, I think, is due chiefly to the seed having been sown so late in the season, and also to the ground not having been sufficiently worked.

Ploughing and weeding are the other works at present being carried on. The expenditure on the latter item is very large, and I have requested Mr. Barter to keep it down as low as possible.

The rain-fall at Nagpore during the past week was 95 cents, at Hingunghat 1·50 inches, making the total rain fall at the above places 38·35 inches and 26·22 respectively,

The returns from Wurdah and Arwi have not been received.

ALLEGED SERIOUS POSTAL DEFALCATIONS AT POONA.

WHAT appear to be rather serious defalcations in connection with Poona Post Office have been brought under our knowledge by Mr. John E. Bodger, of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co., Bombay. On Saturday, the 19th August, he got two bills discounted at the branch Bank of Bombay in Poona—one for Rs. 1,206 and another for Rs. 1,199. The shroff in the bank gave in exchange for the drafts Government notes, and among them six Rs. 100 notes. Mr. Bodger proceeded to his hotel, where he cut the six Rs. 100 notes in halves. The one set of halves he enclosed in an envelope to Mr. H. Hibbert, of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer, & Co., and the other set were placed in an exactly similar envelope and addressed to Messrs. Cutler, Palmer, & Co. On the Sunday, Mr. Bodger gave the letters containing the orders to Mr. Dorabjee, the landlord of the hotel, who was requested to post them. Mr. Hibbert should have received his letter on the Monday afternoon, but a letter subsequently received by Mr. Bodger from Mr. Hibbert showed that the latter had received neither the letter nor the notes. The landlord of the hotel, on being telegraphed to, stated that the letters had been duly posted on the Sunday afternoon. Mr. Bodger then personally communicated with the authorities in Poona, and both Colonel Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate, and Colonel Henderson, the Superintendent of Police, at once instituted inquiries into the matter. The peon who got the letters to deliver, and who received an excellent character from the landlord, was examined, but no evidence against him was elicited, while it was proved that on the day he got the letters to post he had bought two stamps corresponding to the amount of postage required for the letters. The Postmaster could give no information on the subject, but he mentioned that three packages of notes had been lost at his office within the last three months, and that some missing notes in these packages had been discovered in the bazaar with halves wrongly joined—that is, the first half of No. 30 might be joined to a half of No. 40, and so on. The Postmaster also gave it as his opinion that the cooly the landlord had sent had posted the letters all right. The delivery peon in Bombay was examined, but to the best of his belief he could remember of delivering no letters at Messrs. Cutlers' or Mr. Hibbert's on the Monday in question—indeed, no letter at all was received by Mr. Hibbert on that day. Col. Henderson and Mr. Edginton were of opinion that the letters had never left Poona; and it is significant of something very far wrong in the Post Office there that on the 31st ultimo Mr. Bodger wrote to Col. Henderson at Poona, enclosing two envelopes similar to the missing ones, backed with the same address, and filled with waste paper, so that they had nearly the same weight and appearance as the missing letters, and that when these letters, which Col. Henderson re-posted on Sunday, the 3rd instant, reached their destination on the Monday afternoon they were found to have been broken open.

THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

ON Saturday, at the High Court, Original Side, the case of the Hon. the Advocate General, at the relation of Mary Prescott *vs.* the Rev. F. J. Spring and others, came on before Sir Charles Sargent for further hearing and directions.

Mr. Scoble, Advocate General (instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile), appeared for the defendants. He said—I understand that Miss Prescott no longer appears in the case, and is satisfied with the proposal we have to make to the Court. As representing the Advocate General, I also have to state that I concur in the proposal now submitted. Your Lordship will remember this case came before you last in March 1870, when it came on upon a report made by his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, to whom the matter was referred to determine questions that then existed between parties. That report was demurred to on certain grounds on behalf of the relatrix, and your Lordship suggested that there should be some words inserted in the scheme proposed by the Bishop to provide that the school should be a school for Christian and non Christian children, and as to the non-Christian children that they should be free from any obligation to receive religious instruction except with the consent of their parents.

His Lordship—What is the last order made, Mr. Peile?

The Advocate General—There was no specific order made, but your Lordship directed that the matter since referred to the Bishop should be mentioned again as soon as an opportunity presented of conferring on the matter. The case stayed over during your Lordship's absence in England; and as there were certain objections to the case being taken before Mr. Green or Mr. Justice Bayley, it was deemed desirable to leave it until your Lordship's return. Accordingly, the case now comes up upon an amended proposal.

His Lordship—I must have made some order at the time. Surely I determined something.

The Advocate General—Your Lordship expressed some opinions, but no determination was come to. You said—"I understood you wished to have the opinion of this Court on this subject—that is, the scheme—but if you do not, by far the better course will be to let the matter stand over, and I have no doubt that in a short time a conclusion will be come to. Now, with regard to the person or persons to be appointed trustees of the fund or school, it will be necessary before deciding that point that Government should be communicated with, for the land has not been vested by Government in the trustees, and it would of course be advisable that there should be the same trustees for the land and the schools to be erected. . . I therefore suggest that the Advocate-General should communicate with Government on the subject, and let me know what Government proposes before I come to any conclusion." I now come before the Court with an amended scheme, which has been prepared and approved by His Lordship the Bishop, and to which Miss Prescott makes no objection. The first branch of the scheme is this—(1.) "That the sum of money now in dispute shall be made over to the trustees of the Cathedral, to be expended on the erection of the school proposed to be built on the site granted by Government, in answer to the application of the Rev. W. K. Fletcher." In that paragraph there is no alteration from the original scheme; but in the paragraph following there is a material alteration. (2.) "That the trustees shall accept the trust on the condition that it be a rule of the school that female children who are not Christians shall be admissible by the Senior Chaplain who shall be authorised to select for admission such candidates as he may deem most eligible in regard to their condition in life and personal character; provided always that the number of non-Christian female children so to be admitted shall not necessarily exceed one-fifth of the total number of female children receiving education in the school; and provided also, that such Christian female children admitted into the school shall be free from any obligation to receive religious instruction in the school except with the consent of their parent or guardians. The acceptance of the trust on this condition by the trustees of the Cathedral, while it will leave intact the character of the school as a school conducted on the principles of the Church of England, will give the same guarantee for the admission of non-Christian children which has existed from the time of the school's foundation, neither more nor less. These trustees being the virtual owners of the building will of course exercise a general control over its affairs, and it seems to me sufficient to place the school in their hands without defining, except in this one particular, the rules which are to guide them in their direction of it. If the trustees should decline to accept the trust I shall be prepared to recommend to the High Court another body of trustees. I hope, however, that they will be willing to undertake an office which most naturally and fitly belongs to those who have the charge of the Cathedral." The only other alteration is in paragraph three, which runs :—"That the sum of money now held by Mr. Prentis on the one hand and Mr. Peile upon the other shall be paid over to the trustees of the Cathedral for the purpose of building a school on the site granted by Government for that purpose, the school being placed under the control and management of these trustees, and it being made a rule of the school that non-Christian female children be admitted as above."

His Lordship—I do not think the second paragraph is explicit enough. It does not provide that the chaplain, who has the entire power of selection, shall not take care to select only those children whose parents might be indifferent as to their receiving a Christian education. I should like words to be inserted which would point out that it is his duty not to select children whom he may deem most eligible to receive the Christian education, but rather to select them having exclusive regard to their condition in life and personal character.

The Advocate-General—That is all we desire.

His Lordship—That is very true. But you have not the word "exclusively" You see what I fear as the clause now stands On a previous occasion, I decided, if I remember right, that the school was intended for the instruction of non-Christian as well as Christian children, and that for the former a sort of conscience clause should be introduced which would prevent them receiving the education of the latter. I should now like words which should as clearly as possible show what was the original intention. Of course the scheme now proposed is one which, if agreed to, will be acted on for some years, and although the present chaplain might be perfectly aware of what that intention is, and desirous to act by it, another chaplain twenty or thirty years hence might not be so fully aware of it unless it were specially pointed out to him by certain words, such as those I suggest.

The Advocate-General—I daresay it would go a good way towards building an entire school, but I do not know what the plans or the expense of building such a school would be. I apprehend the only scheme in the meantime would be to declare that the money now in the hands of Messrs. Prentis and Peile in respect to Premchund Roychund's gift should be applicable solely to the erection, on such a site as Government may grant, of a school for female children, and that it should be one of the conditions of that arrangement that the school should be established on the conditions stipulated in the Bishop's amended report. What we want to avoid is the separating of the girls' school from the general scheme of the schools.

His Lordship—There need be no necessity for that. You can build the school for the girls now, and you could build a boys' next year.

The Advocate General—We do not want to have two schemes.

His Lordship—Except as regards non-Christian children.

The Advocate General—That part of the scheme is already settled in the Bishop's report.

His Lordship—If there was a formal scheme prepared, I could go into the matter, and I think you might procure one.

The Advocate General—If your Lordship pleased, I could prepare an excerpt from the Bishop's report, and then submit it to the Court.

His Lordship—Yes, that will do. It is general to file a scheme first, and then the Court can order approval of it.

The case was then adjourned.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE regret to learn that fever is prevalent, in a virulent form, at Kotree, as well as in the town of Hydrabad. The heat at the latter place, within the last few days, has been excessive—a fact which is attributed to the ripening of the inundation crops.—*Our Paper*, Sept. 19.

THE DOORGA POOJA HOLIDAYS.—The Government have complied with the request recently made by the Chamber of Commerce, and have sanctioned the extension of the Doorga Pooja vacation by two days—the 16th and 17th October. The holidays will consequently last from the 16th to the 29th October, both days included.—*Englishman.*

A NEW USE FOR TEA.—It seems we have not yet learnt all the virtues appertaining to tea. An eminent medical gentleman has lately recommended *poultices* of tea leaves, moistened with hot water, as preferable to all other remedies in the first stage of bruises and scalds. All who have burnt their fingers in rash tea speculations will appreciate this remedy, which is as simple as it is appropriate.—*Darjeeling Herald.*

MIRZA WALLAYET HOSSEIN, late Prime Minister to the ex-Nawab of Banda, who was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude, for being a leader and an instigator of rebellion, and for waging war against the Queen Empress Government, during the troublous days of 1857, has, we hear, been released by order of the Government. Three years and four months of his sentence have been remitted. The man has joined the Nawab and is now at Indore.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 23.

THE CALCUTTA CENSUS.—We are informed that the Executive Committee appointed to consider the census question have not, as is the general impression, been appointed, because it was deemed undesirable to throw the responsibility on one person, but simply because the Health Officer's report and statistics were not considered sufficiently correct. We are further informed that the Executive Committee will not take the town and suburbs. This was originally intended, but it is now thought advisable to confine their operations to the town only.—*Indian Daily News.*

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—25TH SEPTEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 23rd September, 5-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 32 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th September, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 49 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 25th September, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes.

Via Turkey, 24th September, 4-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th September, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 15 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 24th to 9 P.M. of the 25th September is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 30	0 1
,, Calcutta	4 45	0 4
,, Madras	1 30	0 4
,, Galle	1 45	0 as

NEWS LETTERS.

SIMLA.

SIMLA, 19th September.

A FRACAS occurred on Saturday last at Annandale Gardens between a captain of the Artillery and an uncovenanted assistant. There had been a cricket match between the services and the station, but at the time of the *fracas* the parties were at rest, no play going on. Some jampans just then happened to cross near to the cricket ground, when they were ordered off by the officer. The husband of one of the ladies in the jampans happening to be by, asked by what authority such an order was given; this led to an altercation, which however was likely to end without anything serious, when the officer unguardedly gave expression to some most offensive epithets. Upon being referred to the Secretary of the Simla Volunteer Cricket Club for the name of the person with whom he had had words, it is reported that he used language to this effect, "Your secretary and the whole of you are a set of damned snobs and cads." This of course brought on a second squabble, and resulted in an attempt by the officer to strike the other party, which attempt was frustrated, and then the officer received two blows which I trust satisfied him that he could not insult with impunity. There is no doubt he would have received a sound thrashing, had not some spectators come between and separated the combatants. The matter has been handed up to the Adjutant General, and will in all probability form the subject of a court of enquiry or court martial. There was a similar case in Simla some years ago, when a *fracas* occurred at a billiard table. The wigging the officer received on that occasion should have prevented any similar scene for the future.

An amusing scene occurred the other day at the sale of a cow at the Cutcherry. This cow was not worth 5 rupees, but because a butcher bid for it, the Hindoos who happened to be present, fired with anger that their sacred animal should be sacrificed to satisfy the cravings of Kaffir stomachs, determined that the said butcher should not have it. The biddings now ran up with great spirit, the Hindoos bidding against each other in their earnestness to prevent the butcher being the purchaser; and so the price ran up to 50 rupees, at which sum a wealthy Baboo belonging to the Money Order Office obtained the coveted prize.

The Simla Races commence on Tuesday next, and will last three days.—*Delhi Gazette.*

LAHORE.

LAHORE, 17th September.

THE feeling of anxiety which my last letter described as prevailing during the week before last, has now a good deal subsided. Lahore and its inhabitants having got over their excitement, and their fears being calmed by comforting assurances from the pulpit as well as the magisterial bench, have relapsed into their normal state of quietude.

The murderer of Pundit Jaishee Ram, Bishen Singh, on Monday last expiated his offence on the gallows, bequeathing his grunth (or Kuka bible) to Ram Singh, the great head of his sect. Reports were prevalent that his execution was to be made the occasion for a demonstration in his favour, and for the commencement of an *émeute*, but everything passed off quietly. Those convicted of the butcher-murders were also executed last week on Friday last at Umritsar, and there was no disturbance, as anticipated, there either. A good deal of comment has been called forth on the attitude of the *Indian Public Opinion* throughout the past excitement. The most alarming news appeared in each of its issues, and unpleasant forebodings were shadowed forth, each appearance of the paper containing something more sensational than the other, when suddenly having been assured by official authorities that there was no need of apprehension, they quietly and somewhat turned round and ridiculed the "bogies" it had set up, and was itself frightened at, and reviled those who shared its alarm, and whom it helped to frighten, for being afraid and resorting privately to defensive measures. The whole burden of the paper's song seemed to be "except you Sirs, the Civil Service Corps, which we are trying to organize, you cannot be saved, and all efforts to protect yourself mark you as a fool." The effect of these exhortations as regards the Local Volunteer Corps has been, however, to increase its numbers; no less than, I believe, eighty new members have been enrolled in No. 2 or the Railway Company, and drill has been commenced with great zeal by both this company as well as the other two. The election of officers for the Railway Company resulted in the following gentlemen being chosen :—Mr. A. M. Saunders, Assistant Traffic Manager, as Captain; Mr. B. Rocquet, Locomotive Superintendent, as Lieutenant; and Mr. L. Ward, the Deputy Auditor, as Ensign. It is hoped that the strength of the Volunteer body at Lahore will reach 250 effectives by the end of the autumn. Nothing as yet has been heard as to whether the Rev. Mr. Baldwin's resignation has been accepted or not. In the event of his being permitted to resign, the Rev. Mr. Spencer, who is in orders for Meean Meer, is spoken of as his successor.

A great want in the station has been experienced for some time past of a good school both for girls as well as boys. There are two institutions in existence, but they are apparently not very successful. This is, I believe, to be remedied very shortly. On the 1st November the present High School for girls is to be divided into three divisions,—one a High School, where a superior order of education is to be obtained; a Middle School, where a lower order of education will be imparted; and the Lower School, which is to be entirely a preparatory school, for the other two. The place of the late incumbent of the High School (boys') is to be filled for the present by the Chaplain of Anarkullie, who is the Honorary Secretary of the Institution; but I believe he only purposes acting as *locum tenens* for a clergyman who has been engaged in England, and is to come out to take charge of it. A thorough good boys' school would meet with undoubted success, as there is now really no place for the education of boys, the parents of whom cannot afford to send them to either Simla or Mussoorie to be ta

frame more than years of comparative ease and pleasure. He did much good from his catholic charity of heart and liberality, which knew no stint. He fought and died nobly, and, please God, from all accounts, died Christianly. George Herbert, in his 'Church and Porch,' says—

'If soldier,
Chase brave employments with a naked sword
Throughout the world. Fool not; for all may have,
If they dare try, a glorious life, or grave.'

"Lawrence had both a glorious life and grave; and his episode, if fully and well told, will ever be one of the jewels of the Lucknow Defence. I hope they will obey his wish, and put no inscription upon his tomb."—*Bombay Guardian.*

CHINESE PIRATES.

We learn from Macao that the pirates there have been unusually lively since the departure of the Anglo-Chinese fleet. An incident took place only yesterday afternoon (27th) which well illustrates both the daring of the pirates and the ingenuity of the fishermen in the neighbourhood. It appears that two piratical boats fell upon a fishing-boat just outside the harbour, and was making short work of its contents, when a large number of fishing junks in the vicinity formed a cordon round the marauders, while a message was at once despatched inside the harbour for assistance. The Macao Government at once got together a force and sent them to the place where the pirates were cooped up by the fishermen. But the pirates thus brought to bay, had one mode of escape, though their two boats could not be saved. They had the shore on their lee, and the crews found their way to leeward, leaving the boats to look after themselves. Four of the natives from the freebooters' junks were caught, however, and the junks were secured. Had the Government completed the cordon by sending a party of soldiers on the shore near the assembled fleet of boats, a large number of the pirates might have been captured. As it was, the sea-rovers have received a check from the coolness and cunning exhibited by some of the fishermen. It is said that one or two casualties occurred among the fishermen, one of which proved fatal.—*Overland China Mail.*

THE ALPINE TUNNEL.

The total expenses of the Mont Cenis Tunnel amount to 65,000,000f.; of these 20,000,000f. are to be contributed by the Victor Emmanuel Railway, or Railway of Northern Italy. This sum is to be paid on or before the opening of the tunnel. The French Government was to pay 19,000,000f. if the work was accomplished within 20 years, reckoning from 1862. But if the work was accomplished at an earlier date France bound herself to pay 500,000f. more for every year gained upon the stipulated time. As there have been 11 years thus gained, France will have to pay 5,500,000f. besides the 20,000,000f. of the original stipulation. She has, besides, to pay 5 per cent. interest on the money due for the work as it proceeded from year to year. Thus the charge borne by Italy in this enterprise will be something less than 20,000,000f., an advantage fairly gained by her diligence in carrying on the work, a diligence stimulated by the very conditions of the contract. It must be observed that had the construction of the Tunnel continued beyond the stipulated term of 20 years, it was Italy that would have lost 500,000f. for every year in excess of that period. There was a time in which the hard quartz with which the excavators fell in on the side of Modane rendered it extremely difficult to foretell how long it might be before the Tunnel could be terminated. Fortunately, the quartz stratum was only 380 metres thick, and no very serious resistance was met elsewhere. The masonry of the Tunnel is excellent throughout. No inconvenience whatever from smoke, steam, or mephitic air is apprehended.—*Times.*

THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(FROM JEAN RENAUD & CO.'S NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT OF AUG. 5.)

At the time of our last Saturday's report the New York cotton market was quoted at the reduced rates of of 20¼c for Middling Uplands, 20¾c for Mobile, 20¾c for Orleans, and 20¾ for Texas, showing a net decline during the week of ⅛c, and Gold at 112, while at Liverpool cotton was quoted at 9d for Middling Uplands and 9¼d for Orleans,—sales 8,000 bales. The telegrams received since state that cotton closed at New York on Saturday at 20c for Middling Uplands, showing a decline of ⅛c; on Monday at a further falling off to the same extent, the quotations being reduced to 19¾c; on Tuesday at the previous decline Middling Uplands being quoted at 19⅜c, Mobile at 19⅞c, Orleans at 20¼ and Texas at 20⅜; on Wednesday nominal at the same; and on Thursday, after ruling during the day at 19⅜ for Middling, closed at the previous rate of 19⅜; Gold closing on Saturday at 112⅜, on Monday at 112¼ to 112⅜, on Tuesday at 112⅛, on Wednesday at 112¼ to 112⅜, and on Thursday at 112¾ to 112⅞. The cable despatches during the same period report the Liverpool market as closing on Saturday flat at 8¾d for Middling Uplands and 9¼d for Orleans, showing a decline of ¼d,—sales 8,000 bales; on Monday at the same,—sales 8,000 bales; on Tuesday without variation,—sales 8,000 bales; on Wednesday firm at previous rates,—sales 12,000 bales, and on Thursday at 8¾d to 9d for Middling Uplands and 9¼d for Orleans, the former showing an advance of 1-16d and the latter of ¼d,—sales 15,000 bales. Still later dispatches up to the close of business yesterday report the New York cotton market at previous rates, Middling Uplands being quoted at 19⅜c, Mobile at 19⅞c, Orleans at 20⅜c and Texas at 20⅝c,—gold closing at 112¾, while at Liverpool Middling Uplands was quoted at 8⅞ to 9d, and Orleans at 9¼d, showing no further variation,—sales 15,000 bales.

Week's receipts 32,000 bales, of which 16,000 American; sales 64,000 bales, of which 5,000 for export and 7,000 to speculators; stock 673,000, of which 362,000 American; afloat 485,000, of which 46,000 American.

The offerings of Foreign Exchange have been limited, and under the course of bills and gold at New York rates have shown little variation, closing at about Friday's rates. Domestic has been firm at ⅛ per cent premium for bank checks on New York, against the same on Friday.

The weather has been warm with daily showers. We hear of worms from several localities on Red River and also on the Ouachita, opposite Natchez, near Port Hudson, and in Alabama, but nothing yet to cause any alarm. The crop report issued by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange on Tuesday will attract general attention. It is more favourable than the previous report and is intended to fairly represent the spirit of the committee's voluminous correspondence.

The receipts of Texas new crop, including those in transit, are thus far 4 bales, including one on Thursday from the Rio Grande, the chief of which to being wholly new are fully admitted. About two bales of the previous arrivals there was some doubt. None has come forward yet from the Mississippi valley nor is any expected shortly.

The receipts proper during the past week exhibit a decrease from last week's of 464 bales, and an increase over last year's of 3,136.

THE HOME COMING OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

(*Times*, Aug. 29.)

The "Home Coming" of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne has been the theme of those pleasant incidents which awaken kindly feelin s throughout the British people. The state and distance ordinarily attached to Royalty and Nobility are softened by a touch of nature, and all classes are made to feel that they can enter into the sentiment of such occasions; and the fact that in this instance Royalty, instead of remaining within its own privileged ranks, has extended a hand towards a subject, and therefore towards the people, increases the popular interest in this last scene of the drama. If, on the one hand, then, we must be cautious of infringing the peculiar privileges of the Campbells, and must be modest in asserting the interest of the British nation in Princess Louise as compared with the special claims of a clanship which has so brilliantly celebrated at Inverary. It is pleasant, indeed, to be carried by this local and ancestral colouring back to the days, not very distant, when it was the expression of a material and practical reality. It is not the lapse of time, but a change of circumstances rapid without parallel, which alone lends any appearance of anachronism to the scene. The Campbells were a powerful, exclusive, and politically important clan at a time when our history took that course which has brought the family of Princess Louise to the Throne, and as a clan they played a very considerable part in the revolutions which led to the final settlement. They were a little nation within a nation, and 200 years is not so long but that the sentiments of distinctive and clannish loyalty may still awake a legitimate echo.

From this point of view the "Home Coming" was fortunate in falling within a week or two of the Scott Centenary. The reminiscences have all been renewed and freshened which give the local celebration its charm, and those who care to weave in imagination the past with the present might find many an interesting reflection in recalling the scenes of the Waverley Novels amid the rejoicings at Inverary. One scene in particular might bring before the mind at once the similarities and the contrasts of two periods, and suggest instructive thoughts of the means by which the two have been combined into one historic unity. It is not much more than two centuries since Captain Dugald Dalgetty, "titular of Drumthwacket, late Rittmeister under Gustavus Adolphus, the Lion of the North, and in various other services," was approaching the Castle of Inverary as Envoy from James, Earl of Montrose, then in arms for His Majesty King Charles I., to the Marquis of Argyll, Lord-Justice-General of Scotland and head of the mainstay in the Highlands of the Covenanting cause. The Campbells were then, as now, gathered in the Castle around the head of their clan, but they had very different work on hand, and very different sights met Dalgetty's eye from those described to-day. There were deep schemes and subtle principles at work under the confusion of the times; but the Campbells seemed to their foes to be chiefly united in asserting their supremacy by force or craft, by blood or intrigue, over the other clans, while the gathering Highland chieftains had gathered under Montrose to assert their independence. Scotland was the scene of multiplied intestine wars, and as Dalgetty rode across the Market-place the principal sight was the bodies of three Highlanders and two Sassenachs hanging on a gibbet, "justified" by order of M'Callum More. Within the precincts of the castle he observed a block and an axe stained with fresh blood, and the head of the sufferer affixed to the stockade. Amid these emblems of terror he entered the castle of the Marquis, where he found himself surrounded by armed retainers, and in due time was escorted to the presence of the great man. He was led through anterooms filled with Lowland gentlemen and officers, and at length found himself in a large gallery, at the end of which stood the Marquis, surrounded by a splendid circle of Highland and Lowland Chiefs. In the minds of those who had arranged this display the head of the House of Campbell was the greatest of personages, and it was supposed such an array of power, wealth, and following would overawe the emissary of antagonist clans. But Dalgetty had seen more important places than Inverary, and had fought side by side with greater personages than the Marquis. He was not to be advanced without hesitation directly towards Argyll himself, and opened his business with a confidence which at once surprised and affronted his hearers. We need not repeat the end of the story; what it is worth while to remember is the picture conveyed by such a scene of narrow pretensions, barbarous jealousies, cruel feuds, and all their accessories of blood and violence. Naturally, and by imperceptible degrees, such scenes have dissolved into the one presented last week at Inverary. The Campbells are there as before, but no longer at feud with their neighbouring clans. Still united with each other, they are bound by stronger, though less intimate bonds of union with Highlanders, Lowlanders, and Sassenachs alike; Presbyterians mingle with Episcopalians, and chaplains can be present without preaching the duty of extermination. There was nothing more formidable to be seen than fireworks, and all the terrors of a feudal castle had given place to the peaceful charms of what Scott calls a masonry and uniform mansion. The event celebrated was one which in some measure fulfils the traditional good fortune of the Campbells, but if two hundred years ago the Lord of Lorne had espoused a Princess of the Royal House, the rage, jealousy, and apprehension of the rival clans would have known no bounds. As it is the Campbells, though they have their special ground for pride, are rejoicing as the representatives of all Scotland; and the race which was capable of the hatreds, the passions, and the divisions of the days of Montrose is given up to all the arts of peace and all the expressions of concord.

What are the powerful influences which have produced this startling contrast between the Past and the Present, which have tamed one of the fiercest and least manageable of nations into the harmony typified by this marriage? Is it fanciful to see something of such influence in the picturesque figure of Dugald Dalgetty and the cosmopolitan indifference to local quarrels which he displayed? We may observe that there is a person present at Inverary Castle now who represents the introduction into this country of wider interests than even those of the whole nation of England or Scotland. When we fell out again and again among ourselves, and could not settle our own quarrels, we fortunately became entangled with larger interests and greater struggles, until first Holland and then Hanover supplied us with a bond which held us together, because it subordinated our local factions to national, and even European concerns. Similarly the Campbells, the Grahams, the Drummonds, and Macdonalds have acquired Captain Dalgetty's experience by a less rough process; they have learnt that there are greater things in the world than a M'Callum More, and places to which it is a further cry than Loch Awe. They have been compelled to realize a wider horizon than that of their lochs and glens, and to recognize obligations to greater personages than their chiefs. They have not lost in real power or importance. The Duke of Argyll, who to-day sits in the Cabinet, and is the real Governor of India, wields a greater influence than the Marquis of the seventeenth century among his few thousand clansmen. They have risen by submission to a wider destiny, and by accepting a place in a larger organization. Wide views, in short, have dwarfed narrow ones; great aims have excluded petty ones, and the attractions of a larger world have overborne the repulsions of a narrow circle. When we realize the process by which the petty passions of half-barbarous clans, and even the historic jealousies of a great people, have been thus silenced in a general harmony, can we forget the strange perversity which in a sister island and an allied race still seeks unity in division and peace in the isolation of interests? Scotland might at one time have seemed as hopeless a problem as Ireland seems now; but she has been delivered from confusion by a process the very opposite of that which fills the dreams of Irish patriots. Her little feuds grew larger, and continually merged in larger quarrels, still, until at length the final issue was tried between a Scotch and an English Dynasty, and she accepted her place in a great empire and subordinated her passions to its claims. There is no other way towards banishing the violence and the misery of past times. Irishmen must learn to look beyond their little plot of land, to feel themselves members of a great community, and be content to work in subordination to its interests, before they can be either as happy as they wish to be or as powerful as they might be. Union is strength, and because it is strength it is peace. Where are the experiences which will teach an Irishman that there are greater things in the world than a potato plot, and persons more important than the "real old families!" We look almost with despair for the answer, and we sigh, as we have often sighed, for an Irish Walter Scott, who would know how to exhibit Irish facts in their true proportions.

THE PHYSICAL DEGENERACY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

(*Spectator*, Aug. 26.)

Dr. Beddoe's argument, read before the British Association in Edinburgh as to the physical decay of Englishmen in physique, does not seem to have excited much attention or tendency to excited discussion, and we do not wonder at the neglect. Ordinary people will not believe an argument, however carefully put, so opposed to the evidence of their senses, and the few who have examined the matter carefully have made up their minds that the evil of which Dr. Beddoe complains is temporary, partial, and affords no just ground of alarm. If there is one fact certain in the history of the world, it is that the notion of the physical degeneration of the human race, which pervades all literature, has no real existence, and has been upholded in almost all historic ages upon no evidence whatever. Abraham would not be more noticed in Syria for his size than any Sheik who traces to him his ancestry. There is no record worthy a moment's attention of any race who, if stripped and disarmed and put opposite an equal number of English navvies equally stripped and disarmed, would not in ten minutes be smashed into indistinguishable jelly. The earliest pictures we possess of human beings, and the Egyptian monuments display a people slighter, shorter, and with altogether less of all the constituents which make up healthy weight than the English of to-day. The mummies are here in London for us to see; they are the bodies of nobles, warriors, priests, and other picked and well-fed men, and they are distinctly smaller than the mummies of the same class of Englishmen would be likely to be Greek statues, when intended to be life size, are the simulacra, as far as weight goes, of Greek men and women as we see them now. The oldest coins give no hint of people in any way different from ourselves, least of all of people in any way bigger. The soldier of Pharaoh was very like a Sikh, and a Greek athlete would have recognized his own type in Lookman, the lazy pedlar performer. The notion that civilization weakens is just as baseless. The people who still exist in a state of nature are, with the exception of the negroes of the Upper Nile, if Werne's account of them is accurate, rather slighter persons than ourselves, and possess no physical qualities whatever which Englishmen similarly trained would be without. An average New Zealander or Kaffir is about the equal of an average Englishman, and no other savage is even that. Most savages would be as hopelessly beaten in a naked contest with an Englishman trained to their work as an untrained Englishman would be by a Westmoreland wrestler, and a very large proportion of them are greatly inferior to any Western men, could not enter into any physical contest with any hope of victory. The most perfect savage of mankind, the Veddah or the Andamanese, would be strangled by a London costermonger in three minutes, and the lied Indian warrior in the highest condition is, apart altogether from the differences created by civilization, wholly unable to encounter the Kentuckian. The Kentuckian can crush his ribs at the grip. An Anglo-Saxon pedestrian with anything like the Indian's training would run even in endurance, while he can carry nearly twice the weight the other can lift. The armour in our museums is not the armour of the commonalty, but of knights whose motto was that of the Earls of Cranstoun, most honest of aristocrats, "Thou shalt serve I will," think of specially well-fed men, and if five hundred suits were collected half the House of Commons could not get into them. The other half would, no doubt, be horribly tired if they wore them for twelve hours; but that arises from want of habit, and indeed the knights would have been horribly tired themselves. They did not walk habitually in armour, but rode huge dray-horses specially selected because they could carry weight. There may, of course, in some prehistoric period have been men of an Irish size on earth, just as there were birds like the moa, and immensely big bats; but of scientific evidence for any such assertion, or for the kindred assumption that human physique deteriorates under civilization, there is not one trace. The strongest probability is that a Roman corps of a thousand men was composed of soldiers who would have seemed to our Lifeguardsmen puny, who were, in fact, of about the average weight that a regiment of born Parisians or Italian citizens would be, though from training in the exercising fields rather broader-chested.

The general argument makes men unwilling to listen to such assertions, and we do not see much force in Dr. Beddoe's particular allegations. He says civilization is wearing us all, that Frenchmen were beaten by Germans because of their inferior physique—as if Jena had not happened as well as Sedan, or as if Germans had not conquered those tall Poles—and that the degeneracy is mainly due to city life. Why is it due to city life? Because of the unhealthiness of the employments usual in cities? Many of them, as, for example, the printing of daily papers or the watching of wool machines are no doubt unhealthy—though the fact that they are carried on under cover, is of great agricultural labourers get wet, ought to be taken into the account—but where is the proof that a short-lived father produces an inferior son? It is not the circumstances of the situation which are considered, but the normal type, and you might blind sheep for ever by making them stare at snow without securing an eyeless or bleai-eyed breed of lambs. The pale and over-worked factory hand might, granted good food, good air, and good exercise, rear children as sturdy and healthy as the farmer's, and the tendency among children to be healthy will last hundreds of years, or probably, if we may judge from some evidence procurable in Bengal, for ever. The Bengalees have certainly been city people for six hundred years, probably for double that period, the evidence being their extreme reluctance to fight; but the children of native Christians are not puny, are often as big as the fighting races of the North. Two generations of the generous diet forbidden to Bengalees by his creed has increased their weight one-third, and the weight of their skeletons in almost equal proportion. Bad food, no doubt, makes men puny, though, by the way, some underfed races, notably the Irish, are exceptionally fine men; but there is no reason in the world why citizens should be worse fed than countrymen. On the contrary, as the countrymen come to the cities for profit, the probability is incontestable that they will be better fed, and we believe, as a matter of fact, that this occurs. The citizens get more meat, more and better bread, better beer, and except in a few districts just as much milk, that is next to none at all. A Manchester artisan is better nourished than the average English labourer; ask him himself if he is not, or if you disbelieve him, ask any Lancashire doctor who worked through the cotton famine, and who will tell you that the artizans palpably benefited in health by their more restricted diet. Then, says Dr. Beddoe, modern science, by keeping alive the feeble, tends to make the type feeble; but apart from actual disease, feebleness is not a necessarily transmitted quality, and his own data are directly opposed to his own conclusion. "The classes that yield the largest annual number of births, beginning with the least important, (1) fishermen; (2) miners, especially coal miners, and the like; (3) th proletariat of large towns." Dr. Beddoe admits that the fishermen and miners are men of good physique, and nearly the presumption is that the proletariat of large towns is the same, that is to say potentially, and apart from accidents which do not affect the race. Dr. Beddoe seems to think that because a machine-tender at forty has a pale face, and a consumptive look, and perhaps a stoop in his shoulders, therefore his children, born when he was half that age, will be born old men. So far from the city proletariat being a specially weak class, it is very often, as in London, the greatest of cities, a specially strong class, and indeed the most conspicuous proof of the good conditions at present existing is the fact that the Londoner, without exceptionally strong men. Just put a hundred Essex labourers into a field opposite a hundred sailors from the London Ragged Schools, street Arabs originally, the children of every kind of ruined, hard-drinking, vicious parent, and see the pommelling the countrymen will get. City life, and above all, city forms of labour, may not be favourable to health—though we doubt that, when we compare artizans of sixty with labourers of that age—but the effect of that life and those forms of labour upon the individual are not identical with their effect upon the race. Because a man's eyes are destroyed by lightning at fourteen, that is no reason his children should be born blind. The President of the section, Professor W. Turner, observed that men's teeth were certainly getting worse, the teeth in ancient crania being decidedly better than the teeth in modern skulls, and his statement tallies, as we know, with the belief of eminent dentists; but it is in itself no proof of degeneracy. Some cause or other connected with diet—in all probability the entirely new habit of swallowing hot liquids twice or thrice a day—does injure modern teeth; but the teeth of each successive crop of infants come up as perfect as ever. To prove degeneracy of race, we should have to prove not that the teeth suffer from our habits, but that they are worse when they first start up, and before the habits have time to tell.

We cannot expect Dr. Beddoe to accept our opinions, though based on the opinions of much better physiologists than ourselves; but perhaps he may pay some attention to the facts collected by M. Dunant, of Geneva. That gentleman has carefully examined the records of recruiting in the cantons of Fribourg, Switzerland, for sixteen years, which supply every detail respecting 11,5 5 young men of twenty years of age, and more especially their birth-place, their race, and their height. After minute study on that large scale, he comes to the conclusion that the one and sole cause of the immense differences of height among men in Fribourg is race; that no other cause, not even the height of the villages above the sea, has the smallest effect, and establishes, moreover, the odd fact that on the whole the tall men predominate in immense proportion—in fact all, the figures being 2,665 out of 2,869—of those rejected for want of physical health. It follows that a peculiarity of race like height, however originally acquired, is nearly unchangeable; that conditions have comparatively little to do with it, and that large size and health have no relation at all, precisely the points which Dr. Beddoe to prove his case must disprove. When he has done so, perhaps he will account for the case of the Western Jews, who, after a thousand years of persecution, of living in cities only, of living in the most crowded sections of the most diseased quarters of those cities, after devoting themselves exclusively to sedentary pursuits, after abstaining for centuries from war, from military exercises, and from country sports, are to-day just as large as other men, just as brave, and in all countries very exceptionally healthy. We believe that the whole of this popular theory of deterioration in cities is originally the protest of the boor against the superiority of the citizen, whom he pretends to despise because he is pale, but who can and does do double his work; who can outrun him, outleap him, and outtalk him, and if he happens to turn poacher, defeat him in open fight.

A London rough may be, and very often is, an obscene brute; but he will give any countryman in England, not being a Celt, two stone, and then "thrash his head off." Whom is it that he as a mere animal has degenerated from, the Knight whose armour is three inches too short for him, or the yeoman whose bow he can wield as easily as at Agincourt?

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the whole question of the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa, into the increased and increasing amount of that traffic, the particulars of existing treaties and agreements with the Sultan of *Zanzibar* upon the subject, and the possibility of putting an end entirely to the traffic in slaves by sea, have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following report:—

That the slave trade in negroes on the East Coast of Africa is now almost entirely confined to a trade between the dominions of Zanzibar on the one hand, and the coast of Arabia and Persia and the Island of Madagascar on the other hand, the principal mart by far the largest portion of the traffic being in the former direction. The dominions of Zanzibar extend along the Eastern Coast of Africa for about 350 miles, and lie between the Equator and 10 degrees south latitude, and include the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and Momfia, the head-quarters of Government being the island of Zanzibar, which lies opposite the centre of the coast line, and about 25 miles from the mainland. The town of Zanzibar is rapidly growing in importance, as is evidenced by the progressive increase of imports at the custom house there, from £245,981 in 1861-62, to £433,693 in 1867-68, of which trade about one-half is in the hands of British Indian subjects. It was reported in 1867 by General Rigby to be the chief market of the world for the supply of ivory, gum, and copal, and to have a rapidly increasing trade in hides, oils, seeds, and dyes, while sugar and cotton promise to figure largely amongst its future exports. The country in the interior of that part of Africa, and of which Zanzibar is the outlet, is said, according to the recent accounts of Livingstone and others, to be equal in resources to any part of India, and to be, as a rule, more healthy. Iron abounds in all directions, coal is to be found, and cotton can be grown to any extent.

The negro slave in general passes through three stages ere he reaches his final destination.

There are, (1) the land journey from his home to the coast, (2) a short sea voyage to the island of Zanzibar, where is the open slave market, and (3) the final sea passage from Zanzibar to Arabia, Persia, or Madagascar.

From the evidence laid before the Committee it appears that the large majority of the slaves are now brought from the western side of the Lake Nyassa (a distance of nearly 500 miles from the coast) to Kilwa, which is the principal port of shipment for Zanzibar, and is near the southern limit of the Zanzibar dominions.

Your Committee have before them extracts from despatches of Dr Livingstone, addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, when Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and his testimony as to the methods resorted to by the slave hunters, and the cruelties and horrors of the trade is fully supported by the evid nce of witnesses who had travelled in the interior. This evidence is well summed up in the report of the Committee on the East African Slave Trade addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, a quotation from which is as follows:—

"The persons by whom this traffic is carried on are for the most part Arabs, subjects of the Sultan of Zanzibar. These slave dealers start for the interior, well armed, and provided with articles for the barter of slaves, such as beads and cotton cloth. On arriving at the scene of their operations they fall upon sometimes help the natives of one tribe to make war upon another. Their assistance almost invariably secures victory to the side which they support, and the captives become their property, either by right or by purchase, the price in the latter case being only a few yards of cotton cloth. In the course of these operations, thousands are killed or die subsequently of their wounds or of starvation, villages are burnt, and the women and children carried away as slaves. The complete depopulation of the country between the coast and the present field of the slave dealers' operations attest the fearful character of these raids.

"Large numbers of the captives thus obtained, a sufficient number of slaves to allow for the heavy losses on the road, the slave deal r start with th m for the coast. The horrors attending this long journey have been fully described by Dr. Livingstone and others. The slaves are marched in gangs, the males with their necks yoked in heavy forged sticks, which at night are fastened to the ground, or lashed together so as to make escape impossible. The women and children are bound with thongs. Any attempt at escape or to loiter their bonds, or any wavering or lagging on the journey, has but one punishment—immediate death. The sick are left behind, and the route of a slave caravan can be tracked by the dying and the dead. The ferocity of the slave hunters, and the price which they will fetch in the market, and if they are not likely to pay the cost of their conveyance they are got rid of. The result is, that a large number of the slaves die or are murdered on the journey, and the survivors arrive at their destination in a state of the greatest misery and emaciation."

From Kilwa the main body of the slaves are shipped to Zanzibar, but some are carried direct from Kilwa to the northern ports.

At Zanzibar the slaves are sold either in open market or direct to the dealer, and they are then shipped in Arab dhows for Arabia and Persia; the numbers of each cargo vary from one or two slaves to between three and four hundred.

The whole slave trade by sea, whether for the supply of the Sultan's African dominions or the markets in Arabia and Persia, is carried on by Arabs from Muscat and other ports of the Arabian coast. They are not subjects of Zanzibar, but chiefly belong to tribes of roving and predatory habits.

The Report passage exposes the slave to much suffering; and, in addition to the danger from overcrowding and insufficient food and water, the loss of life connected with the attempt to escape Her Majesty's cruisers is very considerable, it being the practice to use any means to get rid of the slaves in order to escape condemnation, should the dhow be captured. Between Kilwa and Zanzibar a dhow lately lost a third of the slaves; there were 90 thrown overboard, dead or dying, many of them in a terribly emaciated state.

The ready market found for the slave in Arabia and Persia, and the large profit upon the sale, are quite sufficient inducements for the continuance of the traffic.

It seems impossible to arrive at an exact conclusion as to the actual number of slaves who leave the African coast in one year, but from the returns laid before the Committee an estimate may be formed. At the port of Kilwa is the Custom-house of the Sultan of Zanzibar, through which pass all slaves that are not smuggled, and there a tax is levied on all that pass the Custom-house.

The following is a return of the number of slaves exported through the Custom-house at Kilwa between 1863 and 1867, distinguishing those sent to Zanzibar from those shipped to other places:—

Year.	Zanzibar.	Elsewhere.
1863-64	14,000	3,500
1864-65	14,000	3,500
1865-66	17,871	3,000
1866-67	14,044	4,000
1866-67	17,338	4,500
	76,703	20,500
Total Exports from Kilwa in Five years ...	97,203	

From a despatch of Dr. Kirk, dated 1st February 1870, it appears that 14,944 were exported from Kilwa in the year ending 23rd August 1869. But besides those passed through the Custom-house at Kilwa, numbers are exported from other places on the coast.

Such is the extent to which the exportation of slaves takes place from the Zanzibar territory on the East Coast of Africa. It has also been shown that there the slave trade still exists from the Portuguese ports on the Island of Madagascar, and that slaves are still imported in the Turkish ports in the Red Sea, General Rigby having recently seen fresh importations even in the civilised port of Suez. It must not, however, be thought that those who are taken captive, great as the numbers are, represent in any degree the total number of the sufferers from this iniquitous traffic. Such is the fearful loss of life resulting from this traffic, such the miseries which attend it, that, according to Dr. Livingstone and others, not one in five, in some cases not one in ten, of the victims of the slave hunters ever reach the coast alive.

The slaves when liberated from the dhows have been sent of late years to Aden, a practice being maintained there at a heavy cost to the Imperial Exchequer. In times past some have been landed at the Seychelles, a dependency of the Mauritius. The climate in these islands is said to suit them exactly, and the inhabitants to be anxious for emancipated slaves as labourers, provided a remunerative agency can be established. Should the Sultan be willing to enter into a new treaty, the Committee recommend that it contain provisions for the entire abandonment of the slave trade, the closing of the Zanzibar and Kilwa slave markets, the punishment of any of the subjects of Zanzibar in any way engaged in the slave trade, permission to the British Government to establish Consuls at Kilwa, Pemba, Zanzibar, and Lamoo; and on the part of the British Government an aggreement to settle, under full and stringent measures for their protection, a certain number of negroes released from slavery by Her Majesty's cruisers.

The Committee concur in the opinion expressed by the witnesses as to the necessity of an increase in the consular establishment; and inasmuch as the staff of that establishment would be largely employed in the suppression of the slave trade, that an increase in the consular staff should be equally shared by the Indian and Imperial Government.

The Committee are of opinion that there should be for a time an increase, as recommended in the report of the Committee on the Slave Trade, addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, as well as by the evidence of the naval offic rs in the strength of the naval squadron; and that it should be well supplied with steam launches to perform the in shore duties, which necessarily must be conducted in boats.

The duties which the Senior Officer of the squadron must be left to the discretion of the commanding officers, and they would recommend that advantage should be taken of their experience as to the class of vessels to be employed; and that they should be provided, as far as possible, with all recorded information on the subject.

The Committee also recommend that some effort be made to provide the squadron with efficient and trustworthy interpreters.

It has been stated in evidence, that some time must elapse after the measures above referred to have been put in force before the slave trade could be stopped; and assuming that an efficient squadron is maintained, the Committee see that the disposal of the liberated slaves becomes a matter of large importance. They have recommended the libration at Zanzibar of adult slaves on the assumption that the Sultan would enter into a new treaty; should he, however, oppose the formation of a depot there, it will be necessary to seek some other locality for that purpose, and no other place combines the advantages possessed by the Seycuelles Islands.

It was given in evidence that the Church Missionary Society are willing to enter into an arrangement for the superintendence and education of the children at the Seychelles, similar to that entered into with the Government with respect to liberated children at Sierra Leone, the Mauritius, and at Nassau in bombay.

In urging the necessity of obtaining in this service trained and experienced men, the Committee consider that the principle most strongly applies to the Political Agency at Zanzibar. So complicated are our political relations at present with the Sultan, and so difficult will be the task of dealing with him, that they do not hesitate to advise that the services should be retained of the present acting Political Agent, bearing in mind his long and intimate experience of Africa, his climate, his slave-trade difficulties, his knowledge of the Sultan, and his activity in conducting the greater part of the work of the department for some years, they would recommend that no technical rules of the service be allowed to interfere with his appointment as Political Agent at Zanzibar.

In view of the considerable commercial interests with Germany, France, America, and Portugal possess in commerce with Zanzibar and the surroundings, your Committee suggest that Her Majesty's Government invite the co-operation of these several Governments in the suppression of a traffic so subversive of those interests. There is reason to believe that such an overture would be respond d to, especially by the Government at Berlin in virtue of the peculiar dependence on German trade at the port of Zanzibar.

It would be also desirable to enter into negotiations with the Imam Court of Persia, to secure, if possible, for Her Majesty's officers greater facilities of search in vessels suspected of carrying slaves.

4th August 1871.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1126	Wolfville, Coultier	Feb. 2
1263	Montana, Parsons	Apl. 21
873	Sea Queen	May 16
1693	Adelaide, Arcus—Owen & Otell	June 2
1234	Algonquin, Jordon	June 7
1236	Annie Frost, Smith	June 21
1057	Gladstone, Woollacott	June 22
1262	Victoria Cross, Cowley	June 23
1339	Prince Regent, Olagno	
1328	Prince Eugene, Smith	
1401	Cordillera, Barry	
1013	Tirrell, Morgan	
1270	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw	
1245	Eastern Light, McFee	
1339	Tabor, Otis	
1264	W. G. Russell, Owen.	
993	Melrose, Neill.	
1062	Ontario, Scott	
1307	Prince Leopold, Irvine	
	Williams	
881	Belle Marice	
909	Khimjee Oodowjee	
1033	Sammendel	
1010	Jamshee, Heerrimann	
1434	Westminster, Grose	
1356	Manila, Hircolm	
878	Ruby, Grey	
1355	Alonzo (s), Augusta—Rayneat, Augusta, Rynest.	

FROM LONDON.

816	Copenhagen, Cowie—Stenhouse & Co.	June 3
1040	M. M. Peter	June 15
1036	Roodee, Davies	June 16
1184	Albert Victor, Clark—Stenhouse & Co.	June 23
815	Flora, Shearer	
1180	Dalhan Tower—Stenhouse & Co.	
744	Invermark	
1162	British Monarch	
781	Saladin, Ranken	
1048	Jumna, Laing	
721	Pendrobarne, Wilknow—Thomas Steuart & Co.	
820	Baldovan, Tosh	
1293	Dharwar, Freebody—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	
1248	Nelson.	
551	Invercourt, Heigho	
600	West Australian, Andrem	
491	Kingdon O.' Efe.	
1283	Ardgowah, Ker.	

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1800	Yeddo (s).	Aug. 28
722	Bivouac (s).	Sept. 1
1068	Erl King (s), Steele	Sept. 5
1477	Orlando (s).	Sept. 20
1929	Parana (s).	

FROM BORDEAUX.

314	Marie Gabrielle, Elen	June 12

FROM CALCUTTA.

1066	Egeria—Stenhouse & Co.	
848	Medusa	
1007	Royal Saxon	
1013	Kate Gregory	
1249	Arundel	
800	Regina	
1276	Janet Cowan	
694	John Peacock	

FROM CLYDE.

1324	Sumatra, Dyce	Mar. 22
1009	City of Vienna, McDonald	May 8
699	City of Manchester, Naughton	June 24
	Alice Wilson, Morris	
333	Alaska	
994	City of Amoy, Murdoch.	

FROM NEWCASTLE.

757	Berlin	May 26
1408	Birmingham	June 13
437	Poseidon	June 15
929	Sattara	June 25
1210	Arabia	June 28
1089	Cavalier	June 30
889	Saifarra	
660	Sved	
701	England's Glory, Moon	
1111	Nagasaki	
1260	Sabino	
863	Virginia.	
861	Ceres.	

FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

1345	British Sovereign	
1257	Golden Fleece, Fife.	

FROM SHIELDS.

1193	Perseverance	Feb. 13
1104	Attila	Apl. 18
744	Inverness	Apl. 21
1066	Gleanoras	May 26
	British Princess, Stewart—Owen & Okell.	

FROM CARDIFF.

1129	Chrysolite, Cruikshank	May 26
1332	Plutuss Pendleton, Sindleton	July 10
1388	Royal Sovereign, Curphey	July 7
409	Vidal	
1091	Norah Greame, Robinson.	

FROM BOSTON.

741	River Clyde	

FROM RANGOON.

535	Muscat Merchant	Apl. 11
736	Mongyne	
538	W. Stewart	
1069	Lloyds, Robinson.	
1304	Mahbuleshwur, Curney.	
1407	Tymoor Shaw, Winter.	

FROM MELBOURNE.